The Murat-Honspartes.

THE STRANGE VACISATIVES OF FORTURE IN PALACUS OF SATTLE THEOR AND IN EXILE-TRANGE OF SATTLE THEOR AND IN EXILE-TRANGE OF SATTLE TRANGE OF FORTURE IN. From the Postory Tacquaph, December 22. married, with all due powp and cereagony, to the Due de Mouchy. The close connection of the bride with the Imperial Court and family, the high rank and lineage of the bridegroom, the magnificance of the matriage downy given by the Emperor himselt, the peculiar interest which the wedding was supposed to excite at the Tuileries, and the beauty of the lady, famous for her fairness in a court where fair women abound, all contributed to make the nuptial ceremony a nine days' wonder in Paris. But to the great world lying outside that city which Frenchmen regard as the centre of civilization—the one habituble spot on the habitable globe—the marriage will be noteworthy chiefly for its strange historic interest. The story of the first and second empire is, as it were, apitomized in the single fact that the marriage of a granddaughter of Joachim Murat should be an event of European importance. So long as the fame of the Napoleons endures the name of the Murats must live also. Of all the generals who fought and conquered, and ruled inder the reign of the great Emperor, none ever Ampressed his memory so strongly on the popular mind as the beau sabreur. Ney and Massena, Soult and Moreau, had little personal claim to a place in history save that which they derived from the reflected lustre of their master's fame. But Murat, like Bermdotte, made his own mark apon the world. And, until the world grows so blase that strange vicissitudes of fortune lose their interest for succeeding generations, men will not forget the story of the son of the French tavern keeper, the dependent of the house of Talleyrand, the chorister at the College of Lahors, who threw away the frack for a soldier's uniform, and fought his way to a crown by his own dauntless courage and reckless daring. The man who, in the judgment of Napoleon, was "the best cavalry cilicer in the world"—who was King of the two Siellies—

who, deserting the founder of his fortunes, came back to his old allegiance when the star of the Bonapartes rose once more after the return from -and who died on the Calabrian coast whither he had gone to recover a lost kingdom, shot there like a dog by a Neapolitan courtmartial—was one whose career will be forever memorable. Throughout the long years of Bourbon tyranny the name of Murat was cherished by the people over whom he had once ruled; and even now, in those southern provinces of the great Italian kingdom, there is still a party left which dreams foully of the day when the Murats shall have their own grain. The Murats shall have their own again, lady whose marriage every newspaper in the Old World and the New will chronicle may well be proud of her descent from King Joachim of Naples, and the youngest sister of the great But the fortunes of the race to which she be-

tongs are associated no less with the second empire. During the three and thirty years which passed between the day when the sun of the Napoleons seemed to sink torever upon the field of Waterloo, and that other day when the nephew of the captive of St. Helena was prochimed President of the French Republic, the Murats well nigh disappeared from the world's notice. The ex-Queen lived and died as the Countess Lipona, in that Kindly Tuscan capital which, alone amidst the courts of the continent, extended to the surviving members of the Bona parte race something of a timid welcome. The children of King Joachim were scattered about the world. The eldest son, once Prince Royal of Naples and heir apparent to the throne of the Two Sicilies, passed across the Atlantic, married there a grand niece of the founder and first President of the American republic, and died a Southern planter in the State of Florida. The sisters became the wives of small Italian nobles. The second and youngest son, following his brother to the New World, settled down for many years asia quiet American citizen. Few among the emigrants in that vast hive of

seething industry seemed to have a less brilliant future than that of the quasi royal exile. Poverty and he—so gossip says—became intimately acquainted, and for a time this branch of the Murats owed its means of livelihood to a school for little girls, kept by the present Princess, an English lady, whom the Prince had married in the days when Louis Philippe was called to the throne of France, and the prospects of the Bona-partes seemed at their lowest ebb. Then, when the Prince had reached an age at which most men begin to think that fortune has little more in store for them, the Orleans dynasty fell. leon III restored the empire, and the last of the Murats returned to Paris to become a Senator and noble of France, the trusted friend and favorite of his cousin, chief among the grandees of the second empire.

The Princess Anna herself has thus grown up during the prosperity of the race to which she belongs, and it is understood that the Emperor has always taken especial interest in the subject of her marriage. Suitors without number have been talked of as candidates for the hand of this daughter of the empire, and the choice of a husband, is said to have been the theme of frequent deliberation in the imperial councils. Whatever may be the personal merits of the fortunate nobleman who has been selected to receive the hand of the youthful bride, there can be no doubt that his position must have been a powerful recommendation in the eyes of a sovereign anxious by every means to consolidate his dynasty. The Duc de Mouchy, belonging as he does to one of the oldest of French families, represents the legitimist party. Hitaerto tae Faubourg St. Germain has refused to recognize the empire, very much as it refused to acknowledge the Government of Italy. The historic names of France were not to be found in the visiting lists of the Imperial Court.

Between the partisans of the new order of things and the devotees of the ancien regime there was a gulf across which it was well nigh impossible to pass. The nobles might appear at court on state occasions, but the salons of the noblesse were closed to the courtiers of the Tutleries. Whether for good or evil, however, the French aristocracy are no longer a power in France, and their favor or disfavor can neither make nor mar a dynasty. Yet, socially, they represent a force; and Napoleon III is too wise a raler to ignore the importance of social influences. His own throne he has probably now established firmly enough; but he may well wish to secure for his son the active sympathy, as well as the sullen acquiescence of every party in the country. Moreover, in some portions of France the old legitimist section is not without power; and the enterprise of winning it over to the empire is by no means so hopeless as it might

at first appear.
With the death of the Duc de Bordeaux, a sickly and childless man, now advancing in years, there will perish the last direct male descendant of the elder branch of the French Bourbons, and it is by no means certain that the partisans of legitimacy, will transfer their alle-giance to the Orleans family, whom they distike far more than they do the Napoleons. According to the orthodox theory, the descendants of Louis Phillippe are excluded from the succession by their father's disloyalty to the lawful sovereign, and the throne of France becomes vacant if Henry V. dies without son or heir. These calculations, however, are too remote to exercise much influence on so practical a mind as that of the French Emperor. Probably he values the adhesion given to his dynasty in the marriage of his cousin to one of the first among the old nobles of France, chiefly as an acknowledgment that, even in the Rue de Grenelle St. Germain, the empire is now recognized as an accomplished

CURIOUS MANUSCRIPT .- In the history of the late Dr. Williams, of London, there is a manuscript containing the whole book of Psalms and all the New Testament, in fifteen volumes, folio. The whole is written in characters an inch long, with a white composition, on black paper, manuin a white composition, on black paper, manufactured for the purpose. This perfectly unique copy was written in 1745, at the cost of Mr. Harris, a tradesman of London, whose sight having decayed with age, so as to prevent his reading the Scriptures, though printed on the largest type, he incurred the expense of this transcription, that he might enjoy those sources of comfort which were to him "more to be desired than gold—yes, much fine gold." ST. DOMINGO

The Late Troubles at an End-Peace Throughout the Republic. The Monitor, the official paper of the Bacz Government, in its issue of the 26th December,

has the following resume on the condition of that republic, which we translate *cerbalims*— The Rebellion, which raised its head in Porto Plata and which was crushed at Emboscada, Quinfigur, and Banega, is entirely subdued. Its authors—Luperon and others—have fied abroad, and the town which was the theatre of those events has been occupied without opposition by the Government forces, under Generals Lovera and Saleado and Colonel Guzman. At the same time the arms of the Government have just obtained another triumph in the neighborhood of Guayu-bin over a faction which owes its existence to bin ever a faction which ewes its existence to General Moncion, then Governor of the province of Santiago, in which capacity he favored the clasdestine landing of the Haytien leader Sal-nane, and made common cause with him, in-tending an aggression on the neighboring repub-lic (Hayti) without having any authority to do zo. So sinister as well as dangerous a plot was denounced in time by the well-disposed inhabi-tants of those parts, who, indignant at so great a treason and the scandalous manner in which the lead of neighbors. the laws of neutrality were being infringed, re-fused their support to the movement, in which only a few adventurers took part. This latter event occurred before General Bacz took charge of the Government, while the first-mention of the Government, while the first-mentioned took place as well a few hours before the oath of office was subscribed to; but the late Government, on receiving information of those occurrences, commissioned General Garcia to restore order immediately, and for that purpose to commindeate with Generals La Coucha and Lovers. The General's proclamation revealed the activity which he brought to the work, and since, in these critical moments, the advent of a new administration occurred, no time was lost to mak for such dispositions as should result in in making such dispositions as should result in the speedydesolution of a plot which was on the point of compromising the Republic; but just then the movement at Porto Plata took place, and this new complication presented a sad state of things which it was necessary to combat at all lingards in order to save the social and other interests of Cibao, which were in immi-cent danger. Events have corresponded with the wishes and conduct of the authorities and people of those provinces. Thus in Porto Plata the faction on the northwestern frontier has been beaten and Moncion, Saluave, Pena, and Barriento are wanderers, while Colonel Lisgo, who was with them, has lost his life. These factions, then, acting in concert and now completely destroyed, can never again raise their reads, because the Government is on its guard and keeps its troops in pursuit of the disaffected

Official despatches from the interior are highly satisfactory; tranquillityand order reign throughout the entire republic.

In conformity with law the registering of all citizens entitled to vote has commenced, and the election of senators, representatives, and mu-nicipal authorities will take place and continue broughout the country from the 28th to the 30th

News from Du Chaillu, the Explorer and Gorilla-Hunter.

A private letter from Mr. Du Chaillu, received by the last mail from London, communicates some interesting particulars of his last exploring ourney. We have before noted that it was Mr Du Challlu's purpose to cross the continent of Africa from the West Coast, and that he had been attacked and robbed by the natives. He writes :- "I have been in new countries, and penetrated much further into the heart of Africa than before. I met eight new tribes, hitherto unknown, amongst them a dwarf people who call themselves Obongons, and who are gypsies in their habits. My prospects for getting across the continent were most promising up to the moment of the unlucky accident which ruined all and nearly caused the destruction of my life and my whole party.
"A gun in the hands of one of my men was

accidentally discharged, and the ball killed two natives. The people amongst whom we were at once took it into their heads that we had come to kill them, immediately attacked us, and we were forced to retreat and fight our way back, part of the time under terrible difficulties. I was wounded twice with poisoned arrows, but escaped with life and limb, and am now well." He adds that he saved his journal and astro-

nomical observations, but lost other scientific s and his collections of photographs, etc. He has received much kindness in England since his return, and is to give an account of his explorations and adventures before the Royal Geographical Society.

> Photographic Items. NEW DISCOVERIES AND INVENTIONS.

A warm discussion is in progress in the Lon don Photographic News concerning a method for obtaining stereoscopic effects by a single photograph. The inventor, Mr. Pettitt, of Birmingham, proposes to take a double negative in the way in which ordinary stereoscopic nega-tives are obtained. These two pictures are then superposed by causing "light to be passed through them in a dark room, or camera obscura, and receiving the rays so passing through the pictures by a pair of lenses placed at the same distance from them as the pictures were when taken. The two pictures now become enlarged coalesce, and are superimposed upon each other. Such pictures, for which the name "binograph" has been suggested, are stated by the inventor to be in better perspective, and to have the appearance of roundness and solidity not to be obtained with a single lens in the ordinary way. An acquaintance with the rudiments of optics would have shown the fallacy of such reasoning. The rival parties, however, agreed to refer the matter to Professor Wheatstone, who, of course, states that the only possible result of such a process must be a picture with a blurred and indis-tinct outline, but possessing no greater apparent relief than an ordinary photograph.

Of photo-relief engraving, the London Reader says that a Mr. Woodbury recently read a paper before the London Photographic Society, in explanation of a process of his own invention for photo-relief engraving. The first step is the exposure in a solar camera of the negative— which is taken in the ordinary manner—in conwhich is taken in the ordinary manner—in contact with a film of bichromatized gelatine supported on a plate of tale. By this operation, it is claimed, the parts acted upon by the light are rendered insoluble, a stream of hot water removes all the soluble portion of the film, leaving a faithful transcript of the negative in relief. A clink of the relative film is they take the state of the relative film is they take the state of the relative film is they take the state. clicke of the gelatine film is then taken in soft type metal, by means of a hydraulic press. This clicke forms the printing surface. The ink is a solution of gelatine colored with any suitable coloring matter. It is poured hot upon the surface of the plate, upon which a piece of paper is then placed. A gentle pressure is applied, and maintained sufficiently long to permit the gelamaintained sufficiently long to permit the gela-tine to set. The gelatine film adheres to the paper and forms the picture. It will thus be seen that the shades of the picture are produced by the varying thickness or the gelatine—that the picture is, in fact, a cast of the metal cliche, but so thin that when the print is dry, it is im-possible to see or even to feel that it is in renef. By using an 'ink' of the ordinary photographic tone, it is a matter of the greatest difficulty to distinguish Mr. Woodbury's pictures from ordinary photographic prinst. One of the learned societies is only waiting for the comple tion of Mr. Woodbury's experiments to decide upon illustrating the next volume of its transactions by this new process.

-A public meeting has been held at Edinburgh to urge the Government to hold a strict investigation into the Jamaica affairs. -An old lasy named Morley is now living in Chaydon, England, in her one hundred and sith

year. She preserves all her faculties. —An Italian girl in Parma lately committed suicide because her lover declared that he related more affection for his mother than for herself. -A young lady of twenty-two years is now an inmate of a lunatic asylum near Prague. East aummer the won thirty or forty thousand thaters at Haden-haden, and her success turned her head. She always imagines herself at the routestable. PROPOSALS.

ANTHFACITE COAL FOR THE NAVY. NAVY DEPARTMENT, BUREAU OF EQUIPMENT AND RECIDITING,
December 29, 1805.

Sealed Proposals for furnishing Anthracite Coal
for the Navy, to be delivered during the balance of
the fiscal year ending 30th June, 1866, will be received at this bureau until 10 o'clock A. M., 23d
January, 1866.

January, 1995.

These proposals must be endersed "Proposals for Anthracite Coal for Steamers." that they may be distinguished from other business letters.

The offer must be for the delivery of 6000 tons, of 2240 pounds.

The offer must be for the delivery of 6000 tons, of 2240 pounds.

The ceal must be of the best Buck Mountain or Black Heath, or of a kind equal to them in all respects, for the purpose intended, which equality will be desirmined by a Board appointed by the Secretary of the Navy after the reception of the bids.

The name of the coal proposed to be furnished must be stated in the offer.

It is to be delivered in lumps of suitable size for payal steamers, clean, of uniform quanty, selected free from impurities, unmixed, of which the contractor will be required to furnish such cridence as will be ratis sectory, and be subject to such inspection. will be estisfactory, and be subject to such inspec-tion as to quality and quantity as the Department may direct. The coal must, in all respects, be satis-iactory to the inspector or inspectors to be appointed by the bureau, who will have the right of peremptory

rejection.

The coal is to be delivered on board vessels, at such place in the port of New York as may be designated by the Bureau, and in such quantities and at such times as, in the opinion of the Bureau, the existencies of the service may require; commencing when the vessel is reported ready to receive cargo; furnishing, if demanded not less than 1000 tons per day, to be distributed to each vessel, as may be di-

day, to be distributed to cach vessel, as may be directed, until the loading is completed.

In the case of failure to deliver the coal in proper
quantity, of the proper quality, and at the proper
time and place, the Bureau will reserve in the contractive right to purchase forthwith, at the contractor's risk and expense, that which may seem
necessary to supply the deficiency.

Any demurrage or other charges to which the
Navy Department may be subjected from delay in
the prampt delivery of the coal by the contractors
will be deducted from their bills.

will be deducted from their bills.

The price must be for the coal delivered on board vessels, on the terms and conditions above stated. at the contractor's risk and expense, and without

xira charge of any kind.
The offer, an required by law, must be accompanied by a written guarantee, signed by one or more responsible persons, to the effect that they under-take that the hidder or bidders will, if his or their bid be secupted, enter into obligation, at such time as may be prescribed by the Bureau, with good and sufficient securities, to turnish the supplies pro-No proposition will be considered unless accom-

panied by such guarantee; and the Department re-serves the right to rejectfull the offers, if considered to be to the interest of the service to do so. Two or more sureties each in a sum equal to the amount specified to be taid will be required to sign the contract, and their responsibility will be certified by a United States District Judge, United States District Attorney, Collector, or Navy Agent.

As additional and collateral security, twenty per cent, will be with held from the amount of all payments which reservation is not to have described. cent will be will held from the amount of all pay-ments, which reservation is not to be paid, except by authority of the Secretary of the Navy, until the contract shall have been in all respects compiled with; and the remaining eighty per cent, or other amount that may be due upon each bill, will, when a proper cortains is intrained by the inspector, and the bill approved by the Bureau, be paid by such the bill approved by the Bureau, be paid by such ravy agents as the contractor may name, within ten days after the warrants for the same shall have been

passed by the Secretary of the Treasury.

It will be stipulated in the contract that if default be made in the delivery of the coal—in the quantity or the quality, and at the place and time directed by the Burean—then, and in that case, the contractor and his sureties will forfeit and pay to the United States, as liquidated domages, a sum of money not exceeding twice the contract price, which may be recovered from time to time, according to the act or acts of Congress in that case pro-

rided.

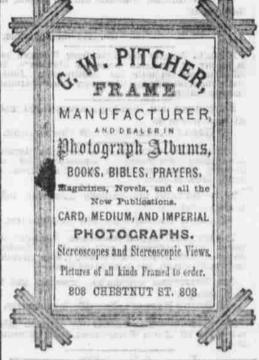
Bidders whose proposals shall be accepted, and none other, will be notified, and, as early as practicable, a contract will be transmitted to them, which they will be required to execute within tendars after its receipt at the post office or navy agency named by them. The form of offer, guarantee, and certificate is here-

with given :- FORM OF OFFER. I (or we), of —, State of —, hereby agree to furnish and deliver — thousand tons of — anthracite coal for steamers' use, at —, at the rate of — per ton of 2240 pounds, amounting to—dollars, the whole in conformity with the provisions and terms of the advertisement of the 26th day of December, 1885, from the Navy Bernstrucht and December, 1865, from the Navy Department, and

Should my (or our) offer the accepted. I (or we) request to be informed at _____, and that the contract roay be forwarded to _____ for signatures and (Place.) (Signed) A. B. (Date)

FORM OF GUARANTEE. We, the undersigned residents of _____, in the State of ____ and of ____, in the State of ____, here by jointly and severally covenant with the United States, and guarantee that in case the foregoing bid of _____ be accepted, ____ will, within ten days after the receipt of the contract at ____, execute the same, with good and sufficient sureties for the delivery of the anthracite coal proposed, in compliance with the terms of the advertisement of to the cenvery of the anthracite coal proposed, it compliance with the terms of the advertisement of the 26th December, 1865, hereto appended, and under which it was made; and in case the said ——shal' fail to enter into the contract aforesaid, we guarantee to make good the difference between the offer of the said ——, and that which may be accepted.

Witness, (Signed), C. D. (Signed),



TO SHIP CAPTAINS AND OWNERS .- THE TO SHIP CAPTAINS AND OWNERS.—THE
undersigned having leased the KENSINGTON
SCHEW DOCK, begs to inform his friends and the patrons
of the Dock that he is prepared with increased facilities
to accommodate those having vessels to be raised or
repaired and being a practical ship-carpenter and
caulker, will give personal attention to the vessels entrusted to him for repairs.
Captains or Agents. Ship Carpenters, and Machinists
having vessels to repair, are solicited to call.
Having the agency for the sale of "Wetterstedt's.
Patent Metallic Composition" for Copper Paint, for the
pusservation of vessels bottoms, for this city, I am prepared to turnish the same on favorable terms.

JOHN H. HAMMITT.
Kensington Screw Dock,
341 DELAWARE Avenue, above LAUREL Street.

I. B. SEELEY'S HARD RUBBER I. B. SEELEY'S HARD RUBBER THUS Establishment No 1347 CHESNUT FROM treet, near Broad—This Trues, unlike all summer others, cures Ruptures, irees the cord from all TEUCS pressure, will never rust, break, chaie, or because fifthy; fitted to form, requiring no strap; used in bathing; always good as new Support ers, Elastic Stockings, shoulder Braces, Suspenseries, etc., of Improved styles. Lady sttendant. Call and examine, or send for pamphlet.

NEW MUSIC STORE.—WILLIAM H
BONER & CO.
No. 1162 CHESNUT Street.
Dealers in American and Foreign Mulner, Pianos, Melodeons, and Musical Instruments of a l kinds; also, a superior quality of Strings constantly on hand. 11 75m

PROPOSALS.

TREASURY DEPARTMENT, OFFICE LIGHTROUSE HOARD.

Washington City, January 6, 1884.

Scaled Proposals will be received at this office until 1 c'cock P. M., on FRIDAY, the Pth day of February, 1866, for supplying the Light-nowse Establishment with sixty thousand railons of the best quality pure Winter Strained Oil, other Lard or Sparm, to be divined into four job, and to be delivered at the times undermentioned, stongside of the Government supply vessels, or at the warehouse or other place of deposit, to be designated by the Light-house Beard, in strong, tight, iron-bound, well-made cases, initable for shipping in good order, of a capacity each of from fifty to eighty gallous—not to exceed the latter. The Oil may be delivered at Boston or New York, at the option of the bidders. The place of delivery in each case must be distinct y stated in the bids, and will be embraced in the contracts.

the contracts.

The four lots will be delivered as follows, viz.;—
Lot No. 1.—Fifteen thousand (15,000) gallons on
the 2d day of April, 1866, or as soon thereafter as the
proper tests and gauging can be completed.

Lot No. 2.—Fifteen thousand (15,000) gallons on
the 16th day of April, 1866, or as soon thereafter as
the proper tests and gauging can be completed.

Lot No. 3.—Fifteen thousand (15,000) gallons on the
1st day of June, 1866, or as soon thereafter as the proper tests and gauging can be completed. per tests and gauging can be completed.

Lot No. 4.—Fitteen thousand (15,000) gallons on the 1st day of August, 1886, or as soon thereaster as the proper tets and gauging can be completed.

Separate proposals will be received at the same time for 5000 gallons of Colza or Lard Oil, to be delivered as above sipulated, at Detroit, Michigan, on the 1st day of May. 1860.

No bid will be considered unless from a manufacturer of the arriad.

turer of the article.

No part of the Oil proposed for and to be embraced in the contracts under this advertisement will be accepted, received, or paid for, until it shall have been proved, to the entire satisfaction of the person or persons charged with its examination, test, and inspection, to be of the best quality pure Winter 8 fained Oil and free from mixture with other or inferior oils and adulterations.

The usual means for determining the character and quality of the SpermiOi will be employed, vis:—spectually. urer of the article maity of the Sperm Oi will be employed, vis :- spe

cific gravity, burning, the amount of residuum, and any other proper tests to arrive at correct conclu-sions that may be deemed necessary. The Lard Oil will be subjected to special tosts, and will be rejected unless found to be, in regard to burning and fluidity under reduction of temperature, and n every other respect equal to that of the standard adopted by the Board, or which a sample will be fur-nished on application to the Light-house Engineer at

Boston, Massachusetta.

The cashs must be guaged, under the direction and personal supervision of the Inspecting Officer, by a custom house or other legally authorized and sworn gauger, according to the United States standard, and must be marked and accepted before they are re-moved from the cellar or warelrose of the contrac-tor. The temperature of the Oil will be accurately noted, and the measurements reduced to the standard fomporature of 60 deg. Fabrenheit, by tables pre-

Froposals will be received and considered for each lot separately, or for all or the lots, at the opinion of the hidder: but no bid will be considered for a less quantity than that specified as one lot, to be debyered at one time and place. Each bid must state explicitly, written out in full, the kind of oil offered, whether the Share Lord or Color the rate pressure. whether Sperm, Lard, or Colza, the rate per gallon, the number of the lot or lots bid for, and the place of delivery, conforming to this advertisement.

Bids submitted by different members of the same firm or copartnership will not be considered.

The Light-house Board, under the authority of the Department, reserves the right to reject any bid, al-though it may be the lowest, for other considera-tions than the price.

No bid will be considered for any other kind or description of oil than those specially called for in this advertisement.

A bond, with security to the satisfaction of the Department, in a penalty equal to one-fourth of the amount of each contract made under these pro-posals, will be required of each contractor, con-citoned for the faithful performants of the contract, o be executed within ten days after the acceptant

Each offer must be accompanied by a written guarantee, signed by one or more responsible persons, and known to the Department as such, or certified by a United States district judge, attorney, havy agent, or collector of the customs, to the effect that, if the bid be accepted, the bidder will duly execute a contract in good faith, according to the provisions and terms of this advertisement, within ten days after acceptance; and that in case the said party offering shall fail to enter the contents as aforesaid, he or the fail to enter into the contract as aforesaid, he or they guarantee to make good the difference between the offer of the said party and the next lowest bidder. All bids must be scaled and endorsed 'Proposals for oil for Light-houses," and then placed in another envelope, and directed, prepaid, to the Secretary of the Light-house Board, Washington City.

All hids will be opened, publicly, at the hour and on the day specified.

Fayments will be made for the several lots of oil within thirty days ofter they shall have been re-

within thirty days after they shall have been re-By order of the Light-house I 11 25t ANDREW A. HARWOOD, Secretary.

O FFICE OF THE DEPOT QUARTERMASTER FORT LEAVENWORTH, KANSAS, December 19, 1865.

PROFOSALS FOR ARMY TRANSPORTATION.
Sealed Proposals will be received at this office until
12 o'clock on the 31st day of January, 1868, for the
Transportation of Military Supplies during the year
1866, on the following routes:—
ROUTE No. 1.—From Forts Leavenworth, Laramie,
and Riley, and other depots that may be established
during the above year on the west bank of the Missouri river, north of Fort Leavenworth and south of
latitude 42 degrees north, to any posts or stations

souri river, north of Fort Leavenworth and south of latitude 42 degrees north, to any posts or stations that are or may be established in the Territories of Nebraska, Dacotah, Idaho, and Utah, south of latitude 44 degrees north, and east of longitude 114 degrees west; and in the Territory of Colorado north of 46 degrees morth. Bidders to state the rate per 100 pounds per 100 miles at which they will transport said stores in each of the months from April to September inclusive, of the year 1866.

ROUTE No. 2—From Forts Leavenworth and Riley, in the State of Kansas, and the town of Kansas, in the State of Missour, to any posts or stations that are or may be established in the State of Kansas, or in the Territory of Colorado, south of latitude 40 degrees north, drawing supplies from Fort Leavenworth; and to Fort Union, N. M., or other depot that may be designated in that Territory, to

Leavenworth; and to Fort Union, N. M., or other depot that may be designated in that Territory, to Fort Garand, and to any other point or points on the route. Bidders to state the rate per 100 pounds per 100 miles at which they will transport said stores in each of the months from April to September inclusive, of the year 1865.

ROUTE NO. 3.—From Fort Union or such other depot as may be established in the Ferritory of New Mexico, to any posts or stations that are or may be established in that Territory, and to such posts or stations as may be designased in the Territory of Arizona and State of Texas, went of longitude 105 degrees west. Bidders to state the rate per 100 pounds per 100 miles at which they will transport said stores in each of the months from June to November inclusive, of the year 1866.

The weight to be transported each year will not exceed 10,000,000 pounds on Route No. 2, and 6,000,000 pounds on Route No. 2, and 6,000,000 pounds on Route No. 2.

pounds on Koute No. 2, and 6,000,000 pounds on Route No. 3.

No additional percentage will be paid for the transportation of bacon, lard, bread, pine lumber, shingles, or any other stores.

Bidders should give their names in full, as well as their places of residence, and each proposal should be accompanied by a bond in the sum of ten thousand dollars, signed by two or more responsible persons, guaranteeing that, in case a contract is awarded for the route mentioned in the proposal to the parties proposing, the contract will be accepted and entered into, and good and sufficient security

roposals must be indorsed:—
Proposals for Army Transportation on Route No.
1, '2' or '8' '' as the case may be, and none will be entertained unless they fully comply with all the requirements of this advertisement.

Parties to whom awards are made must be proposed to receive the case and to give the pared to execute contracts at once, and to give the required bonds for the faithful performance of the

Contracts will be made subject to the approval of the Quartermaster-General; but the right is reserved to reject any or all bids that may be offered. to reject any or all bids that may be offered.

Contractors must be in readiness for service by the lat day of April, 1866, and they will be required to have a piece of business or agency at or in the vicinity of Forts Leavenworth and Union, and other depots that may be established, at which they may be communicated with promptly and readily.

By order of the Quartermister General,

12 22 38 Colonel and Chief Quartermaster.

THE STAMP AGENCY, NO. 364 CHESNUT STEELT, ABOVE THIRD, WILL BE CONTINUED AS HERETOFORE BTAMPS OF EVERY DESCRIPTION CONSTAUTLY ON HAND AND IN ANY AMOUNT.

MARSHAL'S SALES.

MARSHAL'S SALE-BY VIRTUE OF A pritted sale by the Hon, John Cadwalader, Judge of the District Court of the United States for the Eastern District of Pennsylvania, to me directed, will be acid at public sale, to the highest and best bidder. for cash, on the premises, S. E. corner of BICAD and WALLACE Streets, on THURS. DAY, the 18th day of January, A. D. 1886, at 12 o'clock M.:—

clock M.;—
35 barrels Smokine Tobacco.
1 Roger Steam Roller.
2 Roger Cutting Machines.
1 Roger Fress.
1 Steam Engine and Gauge. Piatform Scale lines Shatting and Belting, Deersing Table. 1 Oil Can. 1 Box and Took.

3 Empty Half Barrels. I barrel pure Yara; 1 bale, 90 pounds. box L querice l'aste. Drayton Machine

Drying Apparatus (pipes), Coffee Mill. Scale. 1 packing Table and contents, 59 half barrels (hewing Iobacco, 26 bs. Pulverized Liquorice. 9 cases and 4 bs. Külikinick.)

124 bbls, Smeking Tobacco. bbls, part full, Stems of Tobacco.

17 bbls, Stem Tobacco.

8 half bbls, part full, Chewing Tobacco.

182 bbs, baled Tobacco.

1 bbl. Shorts

200 bb. broken Stems.

6 Empty Rayrels

6 Empty Barrels.
2 cases Stem Smokins.
1 lot Drying Frames and Racks.
1 lot Steam Pipes.
2 Shovels. Fork.

I Stove,
I ream large Wrapping Paper,
O I mpty Half Barrels,
12 lts. Smoking Tobseco,
I case Dust or Sherts I case Dust or Shorts

1 had. Leaf Tobacco, with sample, No. 55 505.

1 bhd. Leaf Tobacco, with sample, No. 21.487.

1 hhd. Leaf Tobacco, with sample, No. 20.852.

1 hhd. Leaf Tobacco, with sample, No. 30 852.

1 hhd. Leaf Tobacco, No. 58,401.

1 had. Scraps, No. 58,277.

1 hhd. Leaf Tobacco, No. 52 252.

1 hhd. Leaf Tobacco, No. 52 252.

1 hhd. Leaf Tobacco, No. 58 969.

1 hhd. Leaf Tobacco, No. 58 969.

1 hhd. Leaf Tobacco, No. 58 204.

1 hhd. Leaf Tobacco, No. 58 400.

1 hhd. Leaf Tobacco, No. 58 400.

1 hhd. Leaf Tobacco, No. 58 400.

1 hhd. Leaf Tobacco, No. 58 971.

1 phd. Scraps. 10 hhd. Stems. 8 R., Nov. 211, 206, 205, 198, 212, 198, 201, 203, 209, 212. 200 pounds Scraps, 200 pounds Stems. Staves

1 Lot Samples. 1 Elevator. Hoisting boxes, 2 Casing boards. 1 Drying apparatus. barrels Smoking Totacco. Desk, drawers and cases. Pair Scales. Chairs. Stove. Iron Hat Rack.

1 Letter Press.
1 Letter Press.
321 ibs. Heartsease Smoking Tobacco.
250 ibs. Skating Club do do
277 ibs. Pure Yara de do
1 Steam Boiler.
1 Shatting and Beit. Grindstones. 3 Cases Seed Lent Tobacco, 529, 98, 560. Lot coal-one ton. Horse. Business Wagon.

Straw Cutter. 2 Buckets, and other small articles
P. C. ELLMAKER,
United States Marshal, Eastern District of Pennsylvania, Philadelphia, January 2, 1866. 1 3wfm6t

MARSHAL'S SALE,—BY VIRTUE OF A writ of sale, by the Hon JOHN CADWALADER, Judge of the District Court of the United States in and for the Eastern District of Pennsylvania, to me directed, will be sold at public sale to the highest and best bidder, for cash, at Powell Seiger & Co 's store, No.127 N. Front street, at 12 o'clock M. on FRIDAY, the 19th day of January, 1868. TWENTY THOUSAND CIGAES, packed in one-tenth boxes.

P. C. FLLMAKER, U. S. Marshal for Eastern Di Philadelphia, January 3, 1866.

FIRE AND BURGLAR PROOF SAFES

THE FIRE IN CHESNUT STREET Letter from Wells, Fargo & Co.

\$10,000 SAVED IN HERRING'S PATENT SAFE. PHILADELPHIA, January 2, 1868. MESSES. FABREL, BERRING & Co .- Gentlemen :- We

have just opened our Safe, one of your manufacture. which passed through the destructive fire in Chesnut street. * last night. The Safe was in our office, No. 607, which building was entirely destroyed. The Sa'e was in a warm place, as you may well suppose, and was red hol when taken out of the embers. We are well satisfied with the result of this trial, and find our books, papers, and some ten thousand dollars in money almost as perfect as when put in the Safe. Nothing is injured, it we except the leather bindings of the books, which are steamed; the money and papers are as good as ever.

Truly yours, WELLS, FARGO & CO., Per J. H. COOK, Agent. The above Safe can be seen at our store.

FARREL, HERRING & CO., No. 629 CHESNUT STREET.

ANOTHER TEST HEBRING'S FIRE-PROOF SAFES. THE FIERY ORDEAL PASSED TRIUMPHANTLY

The Herring Saie used in the office of our warehouses, destroyed by the disastions fire of the night of the 5th mistant, was subjected to as intense heat as probably any saie will ever be subjected in any fire—so intense that the brass knobs and mountings of the exterior of same were meited off, and the whole surface scaled and binstered as if it had been in a furnace, and yet when opened the contents—books and papers—were found to be entire and annulured.

This Saie is now on exhibition in our warehouse on Seventh street, with the books and papers at ill remaining in if just as it was when taken from the ruins. More chants, Bankers, and others interested in the protection of their books and papers are invited to call and a mine it.

Agentic Herring's Sa'es,

1 No 558 SEVENTH St., Washington, D. C.

WEATHER STRIPS. B R O W N E'S METALLIC WEATHER STRIPS

AND WINDOW BANDS PREVENT RATILING OF SASH,

And totally exclude Dust, Noise, and Odor in summer, as well as Cold, Wind, and Rain in winter, from doors and windows of every description, without interfering with their free use at all times. WARRANTED GOOD FOR FIVE YEARS,

For Circulars, with Price List, References, Etc., address the Metallic Weather Strip Company. DAVID H. LOSEY, SOLE AGENT,

11 23thstu2m No. 38 S. FIFTH STREET, Philada

OWEN HOUSE. LATE "MARKHAM'S HOTEL," EUROPEAN PLAN.
ADJOINING WILLARD'S HOTEL.
WASHINGTON, D. C.
THOMAS P JACKS, Proprietor.

J. L. CAPEN, PHRENOLOGIST, SUCcossor to Fowler, Wells & Co., gives written and yerbal descriptions of character with Charts. 12 22 stath 1 m No. 25 S. TENTE Street.

FINANCIAL EMOVAL

NEW OFFICE.

On MONDAY, 8th inst., we shall remove from our temperary Office, No. 365 OHESNUT Street, to our old

No. 114 S. THIRD STREET. With greatly enlarged facilities for the

PURCHASE AND SALE

GOVERNMENT AND OTHER SECURITIES.

And the transaction of a general Banking business.

JAY COOKE & CO.

Philadelphia, January 1, 1866. Was non-contract 1 6

COPARTNERSHIP NOTICE.-FROM THIS date, HENRY D. COOKE, HARRIS C. FABNE STOCK, PITT COOKE, JOHN W. SEXTON, and GEORGE C. THOMAS are partners with us as the Firm of JAY COOKE & CO., Philadelphia.

JAY COOKE, WM. G. MOORHEAD. Philadelphia, January 1, 1866.

S. SECURITIES A SPECIALTY.

SMITH, RANDOLPH & CO.,

BANKERS & BROKERS. 16 S, THIRD ST., 3 NASSAU ST.;

PHILADELPHIA. NEW YORK. STOCKS AND GOLD BOUGHT AND SOLD ON COMMISSION.

INTEREST ALLOWED ON DEPOSITS, 12



(ROOM No. 4).

Government, State, and Other Loan and Stocks Bought and Sold on Commission.

SPECIAL ATTENTION GIVEN TO

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES! HARPER, DURNEY & CO.

BANKERS, STOCK AND EXCHANGE BROKERS,

No. 55 S. THIRD STREET, PHILADELPHIA. Stocks and Loans bought and sold on Cor Uncurrent Bank Notes, Coin, Etc., bought and sold. Special attention paid to the purchase and sale of Oil Stocks. Deposits received, and interest allowed, as per agreement.

5 20S.

54 ly

7'30s, WANTED. DE HAVEN & BROTHER No. 40 S. THIRD STREET.

HAIR ESTABLISHMENTS.

AKER'S POPULAR HAIR ESTABLISH-MENT—The assortment of Braids. Wigs. Toupees, Bandeaux. Rapillons. Rouleaux. Tondues. Frises, Primpses, Curls, Blusive Seams for ladies, cannot be squalled by any other house in the United States, at prices lower than elsewhere.

11 30 3m No. 809 CHES NUT Street. Philadelphia.

STOVES. RANGES, &o. ULVER'S New Patent Deep Sand-Joint HOT-AIR FURNACE.

Also, Phiegar's New Low Pressure Steam Heating Apparatus. CHARLES WILLIAMS,

RANGES OF ALL SIZES.

No. 1182 MARKET STREET.

LIQUORS. CHESNUT GROVE WHISKY.

MERIT ALWAYS ITS OWN REWARD. An article possessing Merit will always conquer preju dice, abuse, vilification, and anght that envy, hatred, or malice can impose upon' t.

CHESNUT CROVE WHISKY
Is a strong evidence of the fact. Deorfed by numbers
for what—simply if its merits were known and approclated-it could not tail to become popular-other things less so in proportion. There is no stimulant giving evidence of so much purity as to produce certificates from such highly respectable parties as Messrs. Booth, Garret, and Camac, of Philadelphia; L. R. Chilton, New York ; and Dr. A. L. Hayes, Boston. For Nervous Debility, and all discases requiring a pure,

mild stimulant, there is nothing like it. For sale by bettle, demijohn, er barrel, at 11 No. 225 N. THIRD STREET. M. NATHANS & SONS

IMPORTERS OF BRANDIES, WINES, GINS, ETC.

No. 19 N. FRONT STREET. PHILADELPHIA

MOSES NATHANS, HORACE A. NATHANS, ORLANDO D. NATHANS,

TAKE NOTICE CONSTANTLY ON HAND TAKE NOTICE.—CONSTANTIA ON HAND
an extensive stock of the renowned 'Lubeau Oil
Safety Lamps.'' Needs no chimney and does not smake
just 'the thing wanted.'' also the celebratedr'American
Water-light Safety Lamps.'' burning without smake
or smell. The pattonage o the positic is most cordially
solicited.
WOOSTER, DAVIS & CO.
11 12 2m No. 912 ARCH Street.